

stock in that same fiscal year bears to the Bank's total interest revenue from all holders of Class B stock in that same fiscal year.

(b) If, at any time after all Class A stock has been retired, the Board should determine that the Bank's financial condition will not be impaired thereby, it may establish procedures for the retirement of Class B stock in full or in part or its conversion to Class C stock in addition to the conversion authorized in section 2.2(b) hereof.

Sec. 8.3 Calculation of Class C Stock Dividend. For any fiscal year after 1988, any dividends on Class C stock shall be paid to the holders hereof on the basis of one-twelfth of the dividend for each full month, or portion of a month, the stock is held during such fiscal year.

Article IX—Miscellaneous

Sec. 9.1 Waiver of Notice. Any stockholder or member of the Board may waive in writing any notice of a meeting required to be given by these bylaws, either before or after the time of such meeting. The attendance of a stockholder or member of the Board at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting by such stockholder or Board member, unless such attendance shall be for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting has not been lawfully called or convened.

Sec. 9.2 Policies, Rules and Regulations. The Board shall have power to make and adopt such policies, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law or these bylaws, as it may deem advisable for the management of the Bank.

Sec. 9.3 Accounting System and Audit Reports. The Board shall cause to be established and maintained a complete accounting system which, among other things, shall conform to accounting system principles, standards and procedures applicable to corporate business enterprises. A summary of the report of each audit of the Bank's financial transactions made by the General Accounting Office of the United States shall be mailed to each stockholder promptly after the report shall have been received.

Sec. 9.4 Seal. The Board shall adopt a suitable corporate seal, containing the name of the Bank.

Sec. 9.5 Conduct of Meetings. Meetings of stockholders and Directors of the Bank shall be conducted in accordance with the current edition of "Roberts' Rules of Order" except as such rules may be inconsistent with the Act or these Bylaws.

Article X—Amendments

These bylaws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the entire Board at any regular or special meeting of the Board provided the notice of such meeting shall contain a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration. All stockholders shall be notified immediately of any amendment of these bylaws.

Copies of the bylaws as amended will be mailed to all stockholders of the Bank and all recipients of telephone loans from the Rural Utilities Service or the Rural Telephone Bank. Others may receive copies from the Governor, Rural Telephone Bank, Room 4051, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, telephone (202) 720-9540.

Dated: August 23, 1995.

Wally Beyer,

Governor, Rural Telephone Bank.

[FR Doc. 95-21461 Filed 8-29-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket No. 950807204-5204-01]

Standards for Address Lists: Public Law 103-430

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Program and Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Public Law (Pub. L.) 103-430, "The Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994," the Census Bureau will accept address lists from States,¹ tribal governments, and local units of general purpose government,² as well as from metropolitan planning organizations and other regional planning agencies, (referred to hereafter as "tribal, and local governments"), for the purpose of building and updating a nationwide address list called the Master Address File (MAF). The Census Bureau is developing the MAF to document the address of every living quarters in the United States and its territories and will

¹ The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

² As defined in section 184 of Title 13, U.S. Code, the term "local units of general purpose government" means the government of a county, municipality, township, Indian tribe, Alaska Native village, parish, borough, or other unit of government other than a state.

use it to implement the full range of Census Bureau statistical programs. The Census Bureau will begin accepting address lists from tribal and local governments ("address lists") in October 1995. Following Census Bureau review and processing of these address lists, the Census Bureau will provide detailed information to the submitting tribal or local government documenting the actions taken regarding each address. The program for using address lists to build the MAF and keep it up to date is referred to as the Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS). The Census Bureau is requesting comments on the proposed standards for the submission of address lists to the Census Bureau under the PALS program.

DATES: Any suggestions or recommendations concerning the proposed standards should be submitted in writing by September 29, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Joel Morrison, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, telephone (301) 457-1132, or e-mail to "joel.morrison@census.gov."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Later in the decade, the Census Bureau will provide relevant portions of the MAF to "Census Liaisons" designated by tribal and local governments for their review and concurrence in conjunction with the 2000 census (a process herein referred to as "MAF review"), consistent with the confidentiality provisions of Title 13, United States Code, as specified in Pub. L. 103-430. Further, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Federal Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Census Bureau, will develop an appeals process for Pub. L. 103-430 activities. Because the plan for these future activities is under development, the timetable for the activities described in this notice is tentative. Future notices (to be published by late 1996) will announce and seek comments on a detailed timetable for all address list improvement activities, information on Census Bureau processes for verifying addresses, and the substantive details of the appeals process.

The Census Bureau will begin accepting and processing address lists containing city-style addresses (that is, those with house number-street name addresses) beginning in October 1995. The Census Bureau will publish standards and a timetable for processing lists containing noncity-style addresses

(those with rural route and box number, P.O. Box number, or general delivery addresses) in a future notice (to be published by late 1996). As address lists change due to deletions, corrections, and additions, the Census Bureau will accept second and subsequent submissions on a continuous basis, and process them as resources permit.

The Census Bureau will attempt to use the most recent address information provided by a tribal or local government to conduct each subsequent census and survey, regardless of when that government provides it. Before the 2000 decennial census, the Census Bureau will seek to reach agreement with tribal and local officials—through processes of list matching, address verification, MAF review by the designated Census Liaisons, and Census Bureau feedback on results—about the inventory of living quarters addresses within their jurisdictions. Addresses on address lists submitted to the Census Bureau by mid-calendar year 1998 (exact date to be determined and announced later) will be included in the full set of processes for MAF review described above. This MAF review process will provide an important opportunity for the designated Census Liaisons to check the Census Bureau's geographic assignment of each residential address within governmental unit boundaries and individual census blocks. Addresses on address lists submitted to the Census Bureau by late 1998 (exact date to be determined and announced later) also will be eligible for the appeals process called for in Pub. L. 103-430. Between late 1998 and the date for the 2000 census, the Census Bureau will accept and process address lists only to the extent they can be verified in other 2000 census operations; addresses on lists submitted after that date will not be eligible for the Pub. L. 103-430 appeals process. These late submissions will be most productive in helping the Census Bureau include in the census all housing units in existence as of the census date when tribal and local governments have previously submitted address lists.

To effectively use the addresses contained on address lists to build and update the MAF, and to provide meaningful feedback to the tribal and local list providers, the Census Bureau must determine a geographic location for each address. The Census Bureau will do this through an automated match to its geographic support system, the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base. When the Census Bureau is unable to determine the geographic location of an address, it will request that the

submitting tribal or local government supply a map location for that address and for the street along which it is located before adding that address to the MAF and the street to the TIGER data base. The Census Bureau can provide maps for this purpose. For new addresses submitted after late 1998 and before the date for the 2000 census, the Census Bureau requests that the tribal or local government provide this map location information for all such new addresses at the time the address lists are submitted.

The Census Bureau will conduct procedures to independently verify all addresses it adds to the MAF from address lists (for example, through matches to address information from the U.S. Postal Service, other independent sources, or its own field operations) and will remove from the MAF those addresses for which it cannot find confirming evidence.

The Census Bureau will treat all address information received from tribal and local governments as confidential, pursuant to Title 13, United States Code, in accordance with Pub. L. 103-430; this does not limit in any manner the right of the tribal or local government to use its own address information, nor does it preclude the Census Bureau from providing detailed feedback to the submitting jurisdiction about the Census Bureau's disposition of addresses on its lists.

STANDARDS FOR ADDRESS LISTS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH PUB. L. 103-430:

The basic standards proposed in Section 1, below, describe the address list characteristics that will enable the Census Bureau to use the tribal and local address information. Address lists that also meet the supplemental standards specified in Section 2, below, will improve the Census Bureau's ability to process the information in a timely manner and will improve the match rate between the addresses on those lists and the addresses in the MAF. Along with other factors, such as when the address lists are received, the Census Bureau will consider the extent to which each address list meets these standards in setting priorities for processing.

1. Basic Standards

The following basic standards apply to all address lists that a tribal or local government plans to submit to the Census Bureau as part of the PALS.

a. Addresses must accurately reflect residential units existing at the time of submission. The definition of "residential unit" includes housing units in single or multiple-occupancy

structures and in group living quarters where unrelated individuals share the facilities of a structure. Group living quarters include residential units such as college dormitories, orphanages, nursing homes, military barracks, prisons, and large rooming or boarding houses. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. A separate living quarters is one in which the occupants live and eat separately from other people in the building AND for which the occupants have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

b. City-style addresses must show the basic street address (that is, house number *and* street name). The street name must include applicable street directional and street type indicators (for example, "105 S MAIN ST NW").

c. For jurisdictions that have converted from a rural-style to a city-style address system, or that have replaced one city-style system with another city-style system, the addresses must reflect the current system. (See also related non-mandatory standards.) File documentation and the address list must indicate whether the current address system is recognized for mail delivery by the U.S. Postal Service.³

d. If the address list includes both residential and nonresidential addresses, it must distinguish between the two. (If an address is used to identify a unit used for both residential and nonresidential purposes, it should be identified as "residential" or "mixed use" for purposes of this standard.)

e. For jurisdictions that include addresses in more than one ZIP Code, each address record must include the correct and current 5-digit ZIP Code.

f. Addresses in a multiunit structure must include a unit designation for each housing unit (for example, "101 MAIN ST, APT A") and a tally of the total number of individual dwelling units located within the multiunit structure. In addition to (but not instead of) the basic street address, it is useful for the Census Bureau to receive the building, apartment, and complex names as well.

If individual unit designations are not available, each address record must include descriptive information that identifies the addresses for multi-unit structures separately from those addresses for single-unit structures. The

³ For address lists wherein the city-style addresses are not recognized for mail delivery, the feedback provided by the Census Bureau will be on a different schedule and will lack the same level of detail as where the addresses are used for mail delivery.

options described below are in preferential order.

(1) When the address list has in its inventory only one record representing a multiunit structure:

i. Include as part of each address record a tally of the total number of individual dwelling units located within the multiunit structure.

ii. Include as part of each address record a single character signifying that it represents a multiunit structure (for example, "M").

(2) When the address list includes a unique record for every individual unit, but does not contain distinguishing unit designations, mark each such record with a single character flag signifying that it represents an individual unit in a multiunit structure (for example, "I").

g. Tribal and local governments must provide with each address list documentation describing the file specifications, record layout (including field names, descriptions, character positions, and/or field delimiters), and data elements for each record in the address list, along with a description of the source of the address information.

2. Supplemental Standards

The following supplemental standards set forth desirable characteristics for address lists that a tribal or local government plans to submit to the Census Bureau as part of the PALS.

a. Address lists are most useful when they are submitted in a computer-

readable format, using one of the following media: PC floppy disk, CD-ROM, 8-mm tape, or 9-track magnetic tape (no label with 1,600 or 6,250 BPI density). All media casings should have external labels that clearly identify the data contained and the name of the tribal or local government.

b. Computer-readable address lists are most useful when they are submitted using the file specifications and content format specified below:

(1) ASCII files with fixed length records.

(2) Separate records for each residential unit with an end-of-record indicator appropriate to the submitting government's operating system.

(3) Arrange the file content as:

Character position	Field
1-5	5-digit ZIP Code.
6-77	Street Address, including house number, street name, and within-structure designation.
78	Multiunit Indicator (a flag signifying whether or not the address record pertains to a multiunit structure; use for the situation represented by item 1f(1)ii OR 1f(2)).
79-82	Multiunit Tally, right justified (the total number of units sharing the basic street address represented on the record; see item 1f(1)i).

Optional Fields, with Suggested Positioning

83-102	Post Office Name.
103-104	2-character USPS State Abbreviation or 2-digit FIPS State Code.
105-107	3-digit FIPS County Code.
108-111	USPS Plus-4 add-on code.
112-end	Other Descriptive Information (for example, a single character indicator that distinguishes between addresses used for mail delivery and those that are not [item 1c], a single character indicator that distinguishes between residential, nonresidential, and "mixed use" [item 1d], a building name address [item 2b(5)], the superseded address where a new address system has been put in place [item 2b(6)], a single-character indicator that distinguishes between address records that are corrections, deletions, and additions [item 2f], and for those address records incorporating a correction from a previous address list submission, the old information [item 2f]).

The Street Address field (character positions 6-77) can be shortened if no address record requires the full allotted space. In order to save space, the tribal or local government may shorten each address record by reducing the size of the Street Address field, eliminating the optional fields, or repositioning the optional fields. Regardless of data format used, basic standard 1.g requires that the tribal or local government document the file specifications, record layout, and data elements for each record in the address list.

The Street Address field should contain only the indicated information. It is highly desirable that this field NOT include person-name information, post office name, or state abbreviations.

(4) Files that have the components of the Street Address stored in separate fields should include documentation that defines the subfields within the Street Address field (character positions 6-77) and the position of each component of the address in their appropriate subfields. Please ensure that the documentation accurately describes the field arrangement.

(5) For residential units that are identified by both a house number-street name address and a building name address, it is most useful to have the house number-street name address in the Street Address field and the equivalent building name address in the Other Descriptive Information field. When the house number-street name address is unavailable, either place the building name address in the Street

Address field or in the Other Descriptive Information field. Whichever is the case, please ensure that the documentation accurately describes the file content arrangement.

(6) In addition to providing computerized address list and documentation, it is very helpful for the tribal or local government to submit a hard-copy document containing a representative sample of address records.

c. For jurisdictions in which all addresses are in a single 5-digit ZIP Code, each address record should include the 5-digit ZIP Code.

d. Append the 4-digit USPS Plus-4 add-on code, along with the 5-digit ZIP Code, to each address record, if available.

e. If a tribal or local government is submitting information from more than one address list, it should consolidate and unduplicate the address lists before submitting them to the Census Bureau. Otherwise, the submitting government should specify the sequence in which the Census Bureau should process the multiple lists.

f. For jurisdictions that have changed address systems during the preceding five years, each address record should include both the current address and the superseded address.

g. For second or subsequent address list submissions, it is preferable that the new address lists include only additions, deletions, and corrections to the original list(s). Provide an indicator (diagnostic flag) that will distinguish between the new address records (for

example, "N"), records from an earlier list that now should be deleted (such as, "D"), and the corrected records (for example, "C"). For address records requiring corrections, provide the original depiction of the address in the Other Descriptive Information space allotment (character positions 112-end); this will significantly help the Census Bureau's efforts to identify and remove the superseded version of the address and avoid delivery of more than one questionnaire to the same household.

Dated: August 24, 1995.

Harry A. Scarr,

Deputy Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 95-21521 Filed 8-29-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

International Trade Administration

U.S.-Argentina Business Development Council—Commercial Law Initiative

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Opportunity to Participate in Commercial Law Initiative.

SUMMARY: On January 25, 1995, Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown and Argentine Minister of Economy and Public Works and Services Domingo Cavallo signed Terms of Reference establishing the United States-Argentina Business Development Council ("BDC"). The purpose of the BDC, a bilateral, public-private sector council, is to provide a forum for cooperation through which U.S. and Argentine public and private sector representatives can exchange information on commercial matters and encourage discussion on various themes related to bilateral business development and trade promotion. The BDC is comprised of a U.S. section and an Argentine section. The U.S. section is comprised of U.S. government officials and Chief Executive Officers and other top management level employees of U.S. companies with commercial interest in and experience with Argentina. The activities of the BDC may include, but are not limited to, the following: identifying commercial opportunities, impediments and issues of concern to the U.S. and Argentine business communities; improving dissemination of information on U.S.-Argentine market opportunities; developing sectoral or project oriented approaches to expanding business opportunities; implementing trade and business development programs; and other appropriate steps to foster commercial relations between the

United States and Argentina. To implement these activities, the BDC has formed various working groups, one of which is the Commercial Law Working Group ("Law Group"). The Law Group intends to implement a cooperative work program called the Commercial Law Initiative or CLI, including information exchange activities and legal seminars.

DATES: In order to receive full consideration, comments must be received no later than: September 13, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Ursula Odiaga Iannone, Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 5624, 14th and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20230; FAX (202) 482-4076.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ursula Odiaga Iannone, Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 5624, 14th and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-1614.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Commercial Law Initiative

The Law Group is co-chaired by the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce and the Undersecretary of Legal Affairs of the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services. The Law Group intends to implement a cooperative work program, the Commercial Law Initiative, to increase mutual understanding of the U.S. and Argentine legal systems as they affect U.S.-Argentine bilateral commerce ("commercial law"). Possible avenues of cooperation include: (1) Activities to exchange information on commercial law developments, practice and methods, e.g., legal seminars and exchanges of legal experts; (2) cross dissemination of commercial laws of each country; (3) establishing a repository for laws, international conventions and agreements and other legal materials; and (4) stimulating, supporting and monitoring cooperation and direct contacts between concerned organizations, enterprises, private sector attorneys and members of academia of both countries in the area of commercial law.

Legal Seminar

As part of the CLI, the Law Group plans to conduct at least two legal seminars, first in Argentina and then in the United States. In accordance with the public sector-private sector partnership embodied in the BDC, the seminars will be organized by the

Department of Commerce and the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services and co-sponsored and largely staffed by private sector attorneys from both countries who are experts in the priority topics to be covered. It is anticipated that the first seminar will take place in Argentina in March of 1996 and the second seminar will be held in the United States in the Fall of 1996. Legal seminar participants may be speakers, audience members and/or drafters of issue papers and will be required to pay a participation fee. As described below, the BDC will identify priority legal issues to be covered by the Law Group and in the legal seminars. The Department of Commerce Office of General Counsel will develop participation criteria for the legal seminars based in part on the priority legal issues identified as discussed below.

Opportunity to Provide Input on Priority Legal Issues

As a first step in the CLI, the Co-Chairs of the Law Group will exchange letters identifying and prioritizing the issues that their respective BDC sections desire to be addressed in the following 18 months by the Law Group. It is anticipated that this exchange will occur in September of 1995. The General Counsel of the Department of Commerce is accepting comments concerning the identification of priority issues to be raised by the U.S. section of the BDC. To identify legal issues relevant to conducting commercial relations with Argentina, please mail or FAX your comments to Ms. Iannone as indicated in the ADDRESSES section above.

Authority: Act of February 14, 1903, c. 552, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 1501 *et seq.*, 32 Stat. 825; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979, 19 U.S.C. § 2171 Note, 93 Stat. 1381.

Dated: August 24, 1995.

Walter M. Bastian, III,

Director, Office of Latin America and the Caribbean.

[FR Doc. 95-21559 Filed 8-29-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DA-P

[A-588-707]

Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin From Japan; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.